

Newspaper History

From Haymond's History of Harrison County

The first newspaper published in what is now West Virginia, was the "Monongalia Gazette," published in Morgantown, in 1803.

Since that time the journalistic highway has been strewn with innumerable wrecks of newspaper enterprises, but the rural editor was possessed of a sublime faith in his ability to succeed where so many had failed, and pressed onward in his noble pioneer efforts to enlighten the people.

These old time papers were very small affairs printed on hand presses and contained little or no local news, but were supposed to know that, but was filled up with foreign news and political affairs, with a few advertisements mostly of a legal nature.

How many newspapers have been started in Harrison county is past finding out, but their number has been legion.

The records of the chancery court occasionally gives the name of the papers in which legal notices were directed to be published, but most generally, the device stated that notice should be given in some "public newspaper printed in the town of Clarksburg" and sometimes the words "if any be printed there" were added to the order.

From this source it is gathered that the following named papers were published in Clarksburg at the time stated:

- 1816—The Bystander.
- 1816—The Western Virginian.
- 1817—The Republican Compiler.
- 1819—The Independent Virginian.
- 1822—The Clarksburg Gazette.
- 1822—The Rattlesnake.
- 1823—The Clarksburg Intelligencer.
- 1824—The Independent Virginian.
- 1829—The Clarksburg Enquirer.
- 1832—The Western Enquirer.
- 1835—The Countryman.
- 1840—The Clarksburg Democrat.
- 1840—The Clarksburg Whig.
- 1844—The Scion of Democracy.
- 1845—The Harrison Republican.
- 1855—The Age of Progress.
- 1856—The Clarksburg Register.
- 1861—The Western Virginia Guard.
- 1862—The Telegram.

A piece of a copy of the Bystander has been seen by the writer dated June 8, 1811. A. and F. Britton being the publishers. Terms \$2.00 a year, being Vol. 1, No. 45. Another issue bears the date of September 4, 1813, being Vol. 2, No. 12.

This is the first paper printed in Clarksburg of which there is any knowledge.

Joseph H. Powell, who entered the office of the Democratic Republican published by Enos D. Morgan at Morgantown in January, 1834, to learn the printing business, states that a Mr. Sparrowhawk printed a paper in Clarksburg in the early thirties.

The Dr. Benjamin Dolbear in 1840 published a paper at Clarksburg called the Clarksburg Democrat, having succeeded Philip F. Critchfield. In 1844 Dolbear sold out to Bassel and Harper, who then changed the name of the paper to the "Scion of Democracy," which was continued until 1848. Mr. Powell, who returned to Clarksburg in 1840, did the mechanical work on both of these papers, his name appearing on them as printer.

In 1840 the whig party started a paper called the "Clarksburg Whig," which was published by William McGranaghan. Later Robert Somerville published the "Harrison Republican" which Mr. Powell thinks he sold out to Kenton Harper, and he to Samuel Yost.

Mr. Powell says he understood that Forbes Britton published the Rattlesnake.

Of all the papers published in Clarksburg before the war, which have come into the hands of the writer, "The Harrison Republican" published in 1845, 6, 7 and 8 by Robert A. Somerville in mechanical execution, neatness of appearance, literary selections, editorials and arrangement of the advertisements exceed them all, and would be considered a good weekly paper at the present time, except that not so much attention was given to local affairs.

It was a four page paper with six columns to the page. Sometime previous to 1840 there was a paper published in Clarksburg called the "Cathartor," neither the publisher nor the exact date being known. Its name would indicate that it was a scorching and for the times fully up to the yellow journalism of today.

Along in the fifties the Clarksburg papers seem to get on a more stable footing than before. In 1856 Philip F. Critchfield published the "Age of Progress." W. P. Cooper started the "Register," which flourished until the beginning of the war, when the editor abandoned the pen for the sword under the stars and bars, and Charles E. Ringler, who was the editor of the "Western Virginia Guard" did the same thing save he marched under the stars and stripes. Robert S. Northcott started the "Telegram" in the early part of the war, but abandoned it to enter the army, but resumed its publication after the war, the name being changed to the "Telegram."

"The Ohio Twenty-second" was the title of a paper issued in Clarksburg by soldiers of that regiment July 12, 1861.

Since the war quite a number of short lived papers have come and gone and now (1899) there are published in Clarksburg "The Telegram" and "News" each with a weekly and daily edition, and the "Herald," a weekly and daily.

There are also published in Salem two papers, "The Express" and "The Herald" and in Shinnston, "The News," all weeklies.

In a copy of the "Independent Virginian" published at Clarksburg by Lee and McGranaghan on November 18, 1824, occurs the following business advertisements:

"N. W. Mack informs the public that he still continues to keep that large and commodious tavern formerly occupied by David Hewes. This old tavern stood on 'Lowndes corner' at Third and Main street. He offers the following prices for produce: wheat \$1.00, rye fifty cents

oats twenty-five cents, and corn fifty cents per bushel. Butter 12 1-2, bacon and ham 12 1-2, cheese 12 1-2, pork per 100 pounds, \$4.00.

John Somerville advertises that he still occupies his "elegant and commodious tavern stand and coffee house."

Has twenty separate rooms with fire places. Terms \$1.50 per week. The business advertisements were: Silversmith, clock and watch maker—Charles M. Marchet, produce taken for repairs.

Attorney—Blake B. Woodson.

Merchants—A. Werninger and Thomas Blair.

The subscription price is \$2.00 per year for which wheat, rye, corn, oats, flour, bacon, dressed deer skins and rags will be taken in payment.

It is stated in the paper that Jedediah W. Goff, of Bridgeport, has raised two radishes weighing 14 1-2 and 17 1-2 pounds respectively.

By advertisements in the newspapers it is ascertained that the following named persons were in business at Clarksburg at the dates stated:

1824—John Davis, saddles and harness; Richard W. Moore, merchant; E. B. Jackson, physician; John W. Williams, postmaster; Maxwell Somerville, merchant; Charles M. Barchett, clock and watch maker; Thomas Blair, merchant, and N. W. Mack, tavern.

1826—Despard and Company, merchants.

1827—Goff and Wilson, merchants.

1828—A. Werninger, merchant; Thomas G. Harris, merchant.

1831—Peter Lynch, chain and wheel maker.

William Williams, postmaster. "Clarksburg Enquirer" of 1829 and 1830 published by Joseph Israel.

Samuel Emerick announces that he has commenced the business of coverts weaving.

Dr. James McCalley offers his professional services.

Merchants—Webster and Stilwell, Despard and Company, John S. Powkes.

Blacksmith—John W. Coffman.

Ladies' hats—Helen Wilson, one door west of Col. John Somerville's tavern.

1830—E. S. Duncan announces that by June 1, he will have wool carding machines in operation at his mill on the West Fork river.

1835—John Carpenter, postmaster of Bridgeport.

1835—Luke Dodd, barber and hair dresser. States in his advertisement in the "Countryman."

"As a hair dresser he has brought to his aid the principles of phrenology, and is enabled by a judicious management of his shears not only to assist the development of genius and amiability, but also to suppress the bumps of idleness and destructiveness." (To be continued next Sunday.)

FREE DRESSINGS

Are to Be Furnished to Warring Countries in Europe for the Wounded Soldiers.

NEW YORK, March 18.—The surgical dressing committee, a standing committee of the National Civic Federation, is planning to extend its work of furnishing free dressings to the warring countries in Europe.

Mrs. Carter Spencer, national chairman of the committee, has recently sailed for Europe to investigate the efficiency of the distribution of dressings in France. Hospitals in England and Italy will also be inspected and offers made to both these countries to forward surgical dressings without any charge.

The committee has 700 sub-committees in the United States which are collecting old cotton and linen and new material which is made into surgical dressings by volunteer workers.

BAKER, Ore., March 18.—Inspired by dime novels, Glen Ingle and Ray Boyd, 15 year old youths of Lower Powder, started on a raft down the Snake river, headed, they said later, for Idaho. Their craft hit a rock fifteen miles from the starting point and the boys were nearly drowned. Deprived of means of travel by water, they sought work at nearby farms and were located by their parents and taken home.

PARIS, March 18.—The number of women employed on the railways of France has reached a total of over 25,000. In practically every department where they have been tried their work is characterized by government officials as entirely satisfactory.

NOTABLE CHARITY GIFT.

BUDAPEST, March 18.—One of the most notable charities since the beginning of the war is the gift of approximately five million dollars by Frau Irma Krall, who died recently for the education of the common people. Frau Krall, wealthy when she married for the first time, enhanced her fortune with each of her five marriages, and died worth many millions. Her fourth husband, Baron Strahlenberg, was widely known through Austria-Hungary.

PAUPER RECORD IS LOW IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LONDON, March 18.—The record for pauperism for England and Wales during the last year is the lowest ever reached. Comparing 1875 with 1915, the ratio shows a decrease from 22.2 to 15.3 per thousand, a falling away of practically one half.

Pauperism in London separately has not declined in the same proportion, nevertheless the percentage has in this period been cut down from 25.3 to 18.9.

As compared with 1914, last year showed a decrease in every division of England and Wales of 69,702 persons, or eleven per cent.

MINER OPENS DOOR TO ELEVEN ORPHANS

Has Seven Children of His Own and His Home is Somewhat Crowded.

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., March 18.—John Rebow and his wife, living in an ordinary mine worker's home at Du Pont, near here, have opened their doors for eleven little orphans and now have a family of eighteen children, only seven of which are their own.

A few weeks ago Mr. and Mrs. Rebow decided to adopt the four orphans of Peter Vaski, who was killed in the mines, following the death of his wife a few weeks before.

Then came another tragedy in Du Pont when Mrs. John Romasch, the mother of seven children, died from pneumonia. Brief stricken at the loss of his wife, Romasch ended his troubles by committing suicide.

The seven little children were left on the mercy of the world, with no near kin. Touched by their sad plight, the Rebows decided to adopt them.

While the Rebow home is a bit small for such a big family, the husband and wife managed to make room for all.

BAN

Is Put on the Usual Way of Raising Funds for Charity.

LONDON, March 18.—Deptford, a southern suburb of London, has grown tired of flag days, bazaars and other methods of collecting for the numerous war time charities. So it has passed an ordinance banning them all, replacing them with a scheme formulated by the mayor. Under this scheme, two cents a week will be collected from each family in the borough, thus creating a fund from which the Mayor will pay out specified weekly grants to the various war funds.

NEW USE

Of Baby Carriages Is That of Lighting One's Way in the Street.

LONDON, March 18.—The baby carriage has been put to a new use in some of the east coast towns. The lighting regulations make it a misdemeanor to use a flash lamp in the streets during these nights of precaution against Zeppelin attacks, but at the same time the law insists that a perambulator must carry a lamp. Some ingenious individuals have taken upon the idea of pushing baby carriages around at night to light their way, and still keep within the law.

HE URGES CONGRESS TO AVOID FALSE FOREIGN TRADE ECONOMY

Rhett Says War Has Created a Necessity for Foreign Trade Development.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Calling the attention of Congress to the utterly inadequate appropriations for the promotion of American foreign commerce recommended at the present session, R. Goodwyn Rhett, of Charleston, S. C., newly elected president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, declared in a letter sent to the House members that if the smaller American concerns are to participate with the larger in foreign trade, it either of them is to be successful in holding American markets entered into during the war, it is necessary they should have such government aid as is freely given by other countries.

By way of proof of the fact that business men of the country are behind this appeal, Mr. Rhett said that countries with which we deal in foreign trade, on the other

immense efforts.

"While it is obvious that the House committee on appropriations has not been convinced of the necessity for adequately increasing the field service of the United States, as was shown by the bill which the committee has reported, we trust that House members will keep in mind the immense efforts now being made by our commercial rivals both to hold their former markets in war time and to re-enter the foreign field with re-doubled energy on consumption of peace, since the beginning of the war."

Commercial activities all over the world, it is possessed of evidence in authoritative and official form of this great activity which in comparison makes the efforts now put forward by the American government at a time of unparalleled opportunity seem extremely small.

The promotion of American trade abroad, by the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, Mr. Rhett explained, has had the constant attention of the national chamber. "The situation in all its phases has been carefully considered in a recent

Diamond Ring on Chain Found in Hen's Gizzard

PRINCETON, Ind., March 18.—Miss Bertha Tichenor caught a hen breaking and eating eggs at the home of her father, George Tichenor. She killed the hen and dressed it. In the gizzard she found a diamond ring with fifteen inches of a woman's gold chain wrapped about it.

It is believed the chicken picked up the ring in the road near the Tichenor house. Some passerby, wearing the ring on a chain about the neck, had probably lost it when the chain broke.

INSPECTION FOR FATHERS

NEW YORK, March 18.—When the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs, Mrs. Eugene J. Grant, of Brooklyn, president, held its Child Welfare convention there was a speaker on the subject of "The Responsibilities of Fatherhood." Dr. Henry Neumann of the Ethical Culture Society told the women why he thought fathers should be a bit better than some of them now are. The time of the convention was not all consumed on such subjects as milk and mothers and how to take care of the baby. Father was hailed over the coals.

Of course this talk about better babies really means better parents. It is the diplomatic way of telling the mothers that they have been doing everything all wrong, and of urging them to learn about their duties and mend their ways. The baby is really the same old baby it has always been; the same monopolist; the same eccentric creature. So most of the work of the convention was to suggest ways for getting ahead of the baby; to make it easier for the mothers; to cajole the baby to sleep at the proper time, instead of celebrating at night when some of us are not in the mood for it.

Thus far fathers have escaped criticism at mothers' congresses. Father has usually remained at home and scoffed some at the fact that these conventions were always conducted by old maids. In all the popular schemes for betterment, father had never dreamed that the time would come when the welfare workers would place him on him. He has even cherished the idea that if he paid the bills, looked up at night, shook down the furnace, scolded about the gas bill and wound the clock he has fulfilled his part of the contract. But this is not so, according to Dr. Neumann.

The women claim that fatherhood is a business by itself; they say that when the demand for better fathers is popular enough, through a campaign of publicity worked up in insipid fashion, the facts put into print the same as any other propaganda, there will follow legislation to place the fathers under inspection. This is said to be the far step ahead in feminism.

At present everything in the home except father is under inspection—food, water, milk, insulation, dumb waiters, fire escapes, and if mother shakes her dust mop out of the window the board of health swoops down on her and warns her not to do it again. The housekeeping is standardized by the neighbors; no legislation is needed to keep it up to the mark of its class. If mother allows the baby to cry too much the neighbors telephone to the Gerry society or to the police station. If mother allows her children to play in the street, she is under constant surveillance in one way or another. Even club women who are away from their children too much are not in good standing. Now

next there are to be father inspectors.

A great many fathers do not spend their money judiciously. The inspector will have the authority to ask about the income, how much it is and what he does with it. Does he spend his evenings at home and is he a registered voter? Does he walk the floor with the baby at night if necessary, and does he sleep with crumpled medicine under his pillow? Does he like the baby? Is he acquainted with his family? Does he come home from his work and wash up a few little faces while mamma puts the dinner on? Does he ride the baby on his foot, and when he comes home does he present set the dog's tail a-wagging, and does the children run up the street to meet him, and does he carry the youngest home on his shoulder and allow the rest of his brood to take hold of his coat tails? Does he take all hands to Coney Island and come dragging home patiently, so that everybody is glad he is the conductor of the trip? Is he popular with his children? Is he a reliable person, and does he have pennies in his pockets? Has he a hand with a fond, enduring clasp, and are his arms long enough to enfold all the babies, big and little, and mamma, too, all at the same time in one splendid big embrace that sets every heart beating high with joy?

Does he love to spend his money for shoes? If he has six children can he buy thirty pairs of shoes a year and be thankful? Never regret the money he spends?

out that only the largest American firms are equipped to enter foreign markets on their own initiative. Even these are dependent in large part on the government, as foreign trade rests for its success so largely on governmental activity in such matters as commercial treaties, diplomatic and consular representation, protection of American interests abroad in times of crises, and competition with the activities of the representatives of foreign governments in the same field.

Cautions against False Economy.

"Business men as a class," the national chamber president concluded, "are the first to criticize government extravagance and the quickest to favor movements in the direction of governmental economy. At the present time they are well aware of the need for rigid economy, but they discriminate between that expenditure which would lead to extravagance and that false economy which means cutting down or refusing to grant the appropriations which would lead to the development of American commerce, agriculture and labor and would have a manifold return in prosperity for all classes, as well as in the firm establishment of American commerce in the markets of the world."

The bill which among its other functions makes appropriations for the work of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, was reported less than a fortnight ago. It grants little of the new program for development put forward by Secretary Redfield. The fund for promotion of commerce is increased from \$75,000 to \$125,000, where at least \$250,000 was wanted. There is \$25,000 additional for the exploitation of South America, but there is no provision for more commercial attaches where business men of the country wanted a big increase in the force. In short, as reported from the appropriations committee, the bill makes but slight provision for the extension of the work of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce in ascertaining the markets for American goods in foreign countries and the promotion of American commerce.

Unprecedented Situation.

"This was before the European war and had reference to the normal situation which then existed," Mr. Rhett went on. "The war has entirely changed the situation and has made a necessity for the development of American commerce with foreign countries on a scale wholly without precedent. This necessity expires with the war. American business can hold only such markets as it has become firmly established in during this period of uncertain duration. American export trade has developed very greatly and the volume of American foreign commerce has become an integral part of our internal prosperity."

Mr. Rhett said the development of foreign markets is not in this country or in other countries a matter of individual initiative alone. He pointed

STEALING HER GLORY.

KANSAS CITY, March 18.—

The Smith County Pioneer carried the following correction: "One of the staff of our writers last week made us say that Jim Harris was blown up while kindling the morning fire with kerosene. It was the worst blunder this paper ever made. Not that Jim took any exceptions to the item; in fact, he rather felt proud of it, but his wife was peeved. She said that in all the years she had lived with Jim that he had not once got up and built a fire, and even if he was her husband she was not going to let him get away with glory that belonged to her."

LOS ANGELES, March 18.—Ella Flag Young does not like the school teacher whose mouth turns down at the corners and whose eyebrows turn up in search of trouble.

She does not like the severe, prim, persimmon type of women at all—she is an advertiser into the realms of the new—she demands pleasant thoughts, patience and kindness from womankind.

Ella Flag Young, former superintendent of the Chicago public schools, is in Los Angeles for a long rest. Sitting at her small writing table in a straight backed chair in the Northern hotel, she declared emphatically that the young woman of today knows more when she graduates from high school than did those who received their diplomas fifty years ago.

By no stretch of the imagination does this great woman educator come under the classification of beauty, and she has a sympathetic, intellectual face, and her mouth does not turn down at the corners, despite the fact that she has been teaching school since 1862.

Her black eyes are her chief charm, and they burn with intense fires—fires kindled by a dynamic mind, that is never idle.

"The modern young woman meets with my approval," declared Mrs. Young with conviction. "She seems something of a butterfly on the surface of things, but she has an immense grasp on the fundamentals of life and she is a thinker, despite her great heart."

"The girls of today are the happy possessors of freedom, and their viewpoints are different than they were fifty years ago, to be sure, but their short skirts are a vast improvement on the trains that I was obliged to wear in the school room when I first came to teach."

"Their clothes are more sensible because they are more sanitary, and while there is much discussion about the wearing apparel of the girls in the school rooms, I cannot see anything to condemn; their dresses may be a little too elaborate, but there is a good deal of individuality expressed."

"The young women do not need uplifting; they will uplift themselves, because they are coming to realize the advantage of poise and the value of good health."

"Book learning seems to be passe at present. College professors point with pride to the fact that they know without studying—and so long as they know, what difference does it make how they attain knowledge?"

"The young business women are economically independent, and they are reflecting a certain seriousness of thought on the girls of wealth who do not have to work for a living. Particularly in the matter of marrying, the girls of today are thinking about it longer and weighing it more carefully than they did ten or twenty years ago."

Grand Man of Oyster Bay Choice of Missourians

BROOKFIELD, Mo., March 18.—A petition declaring for Theodore Roosevelt for president is being circulated in Linn county. The petition reads as follows:

"We, the citizens of Linn county, Missouri, with the honor and integrity of the United States of America at heart and in view of the great crisis now staring us in the face and diplomatic relations about to be severed with Europe, want a man for president who is acquainted with the affairs of the old country; a man who commands the respect and attention of the civilized world, who is a scholar and a statesman, and this man is the grand man from Oyster Bay—Theodore Roosevelt."

GIRL'S SLAYER SENTENCED.

Louis Blanchetti, slayer of Dolores Evans, was sentenced this week by Judge Kennedy, in Cleveland, O., to serve an indeterminate sentence of from one to twenty years in the Ohio penitentiary. The girl was found dead, her body bearing marks that showed she had been strangled. Blanchetti asserted she had robbed him and that he choked her merely in an effort to recover his money.

Specialists Find That Waste Can Be Converted into Oils, Jellies, and Alcohol.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Sixteen hundred tons of cherry pits, now a source of annoyance and expense to canneries, can be made to yield two valuable oils and also a meal for feeding cattle, according to specialists of the United States department of agriculture. In addition to 105,000 gallons of cherry juice now wasted in seedling cherries can be turned into desirable jelly and syrup, or even into alcohol. A saving of these valuable by-products from cherry canning may make possible the domestic manufacture of substitutes for almond oil and bitter almond oil, now imported, and at the same time establish a new industry in the cherry packing districts of the North Atlantic, North Central and Western states.

The specialists, however, have not yet carried their work to a point where they can say that the conversion of this juice and the cherry pits would be a profitable side industry for the ordinary or smaller cannery. In cases where a number of canners are operating within a reasonable distance of one another, the specialists, however, believe that the waste products could be sent to a central co-operative or other plant at small cost and there utilized to advantage. Studies, however, are being carried on to determine whether means can not be devised for making these waste products profitable also when handled on a small scale.

Some time ago there was similar investigation of the use of peach and apricot pits for making oils and meal, and a commercial enterprise has been established in California for dealing with these products. The department has published a bulletin on this subject and also one dealing with the utilization of raisin seed from the seeded raisin industry. It was found that many tons of raisin seed had considerable fruit adhering to them which could readily be turned into a very desirable raisin syrup for the use of confectioners and others. After this pulp had been used it was found that an oil useful in the arts could profitably be pressed from the seed, and experiments are under way to determine whether the crushed seed could not be used to advantage in feeding stock.

The following description of these products and methods which have been developed for making them are taken from Professional Paper 350, "The Utilization of Cherry By-Products," by Frank Rabak, chemical biologist, bureau of plant industry.

Fixed Oil from Cherry Pits.

The kernel of the pit, as long as been known, contains a considerable quantity of oil. Investigations recently conducted show that the oily constituents of the kernel can be converted into a fixed oil much like almond oil, and a volatile oil practically identical with oil of bitter almonds. The residual matter after these oils are extracted shows an analysis of ingredients that may make it a practical cattle feed similar to linseed cake.

The fixed oil is the most important by-product of cherry pits. It has a golden-yellow color and a pleasant nutlike taste and odor. In character it is so closely related to imported almond oil that it is believed to possess similar possibilities in the commercial manufacture of drugs, oils and soap.

If the pits of all domestic cherries, now thrown away at canneries, and the pits extracted from imported cherries, were processed in this way it is estimated that they would yield 320,000 pounds of fixed oil worth in the neighborhood of twenty cents a pound. The best quality of this fixed oil is extracted from the kernels in hydraulic presses. The shells of the pits are first cracked in a mill and the uncrushed kernels separated out with sieves. The oil is then pressed out from the meats. In a laboratory experiment the kernels yielded twenty-one per cent of fixed oil under a pressure of 2,750 pounds per square inch. On a commercial scale, however, with presses equipped for heating the kernels under pressure, it is

1916 Maid Alive

She is Vivacious, Not Like Butterfly, Says Teacher. Short Skirts Are the Proper Thing for Young Girls and Old Ones.

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